



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/SBI/2/INF/37
3 July 2018

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

Second meeting

Montreal, Canada, 9-13 July 2018

Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -- REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERT WORKSHOP ON MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN THE SECTORS OF ENERGY AND MINING, INFRASTRUCTURE, MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

*Note by the Executive Secretary***

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Parties to Convention on Biological Diversity have increasingly focused on the need to “mainstream” biodiversity in the sectors and cross-sectoral policies that have the greatest relevance to biodiversity, from dependencies to potential adverse impacts. At its thirteenth meeting, the Parties adopted a decision on the mainstreaming of biodiversity with a particular focus on the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism sectors (decision XIII/3). In the same decision, the Parties decided that at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14), they would consider the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, as well as health.

2. Egypt, as host of COP 14 and related meetings (together known as the 2018 United Nations Biodiversity Conference), has decided to convene the High-level Segment of the conference around the theme of “Investing in Biodiversity for People and Planet”, covering the sectors of energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing, and health in the broader context of sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The High-level Segment will be held from 14-15 November 2018, just prior to the opening of the Biodiversity Conference.

3. In preparation for the 2018 United Nations Biodiversity Conference, the Government of Egypt and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity convened an international expert workshop, “Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Sectors of Energy and Mining, Manufacturing and Processing and Infrastructure”, from 20-22 June 2018 in Cairo, Egypt, with the generous support of the Government of Germany and the European Commission. The main objectives of the workshop were as follows:

(a) Examine current and projected trends in these sectors and other relevant developments and their potential impacts on biodiversity;

(b) Identify concrete actions to facilitate dialogue and enhanced cooperation among governmental ministries responsible for planning and budgeting, the relevant sectors, and entities responsible for biodiversity;

(c) Identify challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming within and across these sectors;

(d) Identify effective tools, policies and practices to mitigate the negative impacts and promote positive impacts, and opportunities to scale up their use;

* [CBD/SBI/2/1](#).

** Issued without editing.

(e) Identify opportunities to achieve effective outcomes at COP 14 on the mainstreaming of biodiversity in these sectors.

4. The international expert workshop brought together 70 participants¹, including members of the Bureau of the Convention's fourteenth Conference of the Parties, members of the Informal Advisory Group on Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Economic Sectors established in accordance with the recommendation adopted by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical and Technological Advice at their twenty-first meeting², a limited number of other government experts, industry experts, as well as experts from other relevant United Nations organizations, international organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholder representatives involved in the work of the Convention.

5. Over the two and half days, the workshop examined the mainstreaming of biodiversity, first on a sector-specific basis and on the second day, on cross-sectoral mainstreaming, including finance, tools and policies and institutional arrangements³. Participants worked to identify concrete actions and priorities for both the sector-specific and cross-sectoral approaches, as well as identified top level messages and recommendations. The recommendations are included in Section II below.

6. The third and final day of the workshop included a plenary discussion on the roadmap to 2020 and beyond.

7. Participants of the workshop agreed that there was political momentum towards COP 15 and the development of the post-2020 framework, and highlighted to need to set ambitious goals for commitments to be made at COP 15 with regards to mainstreaming in these and other economic sectors.

8. They also highlighted that to achieve such an outcomes, there is a need to lay the ground work at COP 14 to build awareness and support from political, finance and business sector leaders on the need to integrate the consideration of biodiversity in economic and financial planning and decisions.

9. Suggestions included preparing influential papers on the financial cost of biodiversity loss, developing a robust business case and convening high level summits. There was also discussion on the need to bring the biodiversity mainstreaming agenda into other fora and engage with other initiatives. This speaks to the need to integrate with the climate change agenda but also initiatives focused on the economic sectors such as the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative.

10. A range of sectoral, cross-sectoral and inter-ministerial platforms for ongoing constructive dialogue were also suggested that could be established at COP 14 with a view to setting ambitious commitments at COP 15.

11. A full report of the workshop will be made available prior to COP 14.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Top-Level Messages

12. The participants agreed that the following were among the top-level priorities for mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors:

(a) A business case for biodiversity, both for governments, the business sector and the finance sector:

- at both macro-economic (e.g. a "Stern report for biodiversity"), sector and company-level scales
- value of reclamation and good practices

¹ List of Participants presented in Annex 2.

² SBSTTA Decision XXI/4, paragraph 7(d)

³ Final Agenda presented in Annex 1.

(b) Better metrics, indicators and a baseline for impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services that can form the foundation for good practices

- Centralized data portals and tools and data sharing

(c) Upstream strategic planning for economic investments/development which consider the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as the more widespread use of spatial planning.

(d) National practices and policies on sectoral and cross-sectoral mainstreaming should be aligned with international best practices:

- social and environmental safeguards which include biodiversity and ecosystem services
- mitigation hierarchy should be applied and any conditions for investments enforced
- legislation/regulatory updates as needed
- artisanal mining needs an international forum

(e) Value and supply chain measures to shift consumer and production patterns in a manner that considers the importance of biodiversity

- public and private procurement policies that incorporate the value of biodiversity

(f) Better linkages between biodiversity and climate change.

(g) Transparency and effective mechanisms to allow for meaningful opportunities for views of indigenous peoples and local communities, public and stakeholders.

(h) Innovation and technology need to be brought into biodiversity world:

- natural infrastructure

(i) Strategic communications, education and capacity-building, and partnerships.

(j) Continued dialogue/workshops regionally on the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors.

B. Sector-Specific Outcomes

13. The first day of the workshop focused on sector-specific aspects of mainstreaming. The key actions and opportunities, as well as challenges identified by the participants are as follows:

Energy

14. Actions/Opportunities:

- The co-development of a biodiversity standard between Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and industry. The existing International Finance Corporation performance standard 6 and the World Bank Social Environmental Framework provide a basis as internationally accepted good practices;
- Country to country/ peer to peer training around biodiversity and the energy sector (or multiple sectors);
- Regular multi-stakeholder meetings for dialogue with industry;
- Incentive-based policies for investment in biodiversity conservation by the private sector.

15. Challenges:

- Insufficient commitment and high-level buy in by governments and businesses that can impede the adoption and implementation of best practices due to real or perceived higher short-term costs, tight timeframes and lack of support from sectoral ministries;

- Insufficient follow-up and compliance with management plans within the EIA process, after the issues of permits;
- Poor baselines, data and metrics making it technically and financially challenging to assess impacts, in part due to a lack of data sharing mechanisms;
- A lack of cross-sectoral coordination around spatial planning, for instance, the lack of an aligned approach between ministries creates overlapping priorities (e.g. oil and gas concessions and protected areas).

Mining

16. Actions/Opportunities:

- The use of existing case studies of responsible mining to inform best practice development in the sector;
- The use of Strategic Environmental Assessment to breakdown ministerial silos and achieve integration of priorities, including both policy development and strategic spatial planning;
- Multi-sector input to NBSAPs as a platform for setting national priorities;
- Engagement with broader governance initiatives – including the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI);
- Artisanal and small-scale mining as a development opportunity through formalizing environmental best practices and governance/licensing structure;
- Building on the successes of supply chain due diligence initiatives (e.g. schemes to address minerals) to better integrate biodiversity considerations.

17. Challenges:

- The diverse nature of the sector that includes large scale and small scale artisanal activities therefore requiring a range of approaches. The informality and illegality of small scale artisanal mining forces them into protected areas where the biodiversity impacts can be more severe;
- ‘Silo’ thinking at ministerial level with typically a lack of influence of Ministry of Environment;
- Poor capacity by government institutions to implement mainstreaming efforts;
- Implementation deficit and a failure to translate EIAs and management plans into practice;
- Corruption at political and project levels;
- New investment opportunities associated with BRIC countries that lack accountability mechanisms.

Infrastructure

18. Actions/Opportunities:

- To define what sustainable infrastructure is and demonstrate leadership on developing criteria;
- Sharing experiences and case studies between nations and networks;
- Build and disseminate a business case for sustainable infrastructure;
- Ask Parties to report back at COP 15 on progress in implementation mainstreaming decisions;
- Improve national safeguards;
- NBSAPs to provide specific information/commitments for upstream planning;

- Data-sharing mechanisms between institutions and processes (e.g. EIAs and SEAs);
- Capacity building initiatives for government institutions for upstream planning and implementing the mitigation hierarchy;

19. Challenges:

- Lack of coordination among actors and ministries;
- Difficulty integrating biodiversity as part of economic decision making for infrastructure development;
- Lack of upstream spatial planning and enforcement with those that exist;
- Lack of integrating ecological concepts into engineering disciplines (beyond few examples);
- Lack of independence within government regulatory approvers and developers;
- Poor environmental management capacity within government institutions (approvers, assessors, managers);
- Lack of nationally adapted best practice.

Manufacturing and Processing

20. Actions/Opportunities:

- There is political momentum for COP 15 in 2020;
- New evidence is becoming available through reports like the IPBES assessments that could support developments within the sector;
- Sustainable finance offers an opportunity to drive the uptake of best practices and needs to be mobilised;
- Smart communications can engage stakeholders;
- Brand value proposition offers an opportunity to communicate biodiversity value to customers.

21. Challenges:

- A lack of awareness within the sector and responsible institutions of biodiversity considerations;
- Insufficient data to assess impacts and dependencies;
- A lack of accountability which is linked to transparency within supply chains;
- A lack of political support;
- A lack of recognition for businesses who are implementing best practices;
- A lack of consensus between companies and policy makers.

C. Cross-sectoral Mainstreaming

22. The second day focused on cross-cutting mainstreaming, specifically on increasing financial investment in biodiversity, tools and policies, and institutional arrangements that are important for these sectors. Discussions in panels and small groups yielded actions and opportunities, and identified challenges, as follows:

Policies and tools

23. Actions/ Opportunities:

- A business case to increase mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors and in cross-sectoral approaches to engage finance and sector ministers. A concept note could be prepared for COP 14 with a view to elaborating on it at COP 15;
- Reference NBSAPs in sectoral laws and regulations, establish inter-ministerial committees to implement NBSAPs and link to national development plans;
- Inter-ministerial cooperation at the national level and sectoral integration;
- Develop international communication strategy for mainstreaming in these sectors;
- Institutionalised dialogue between government and private sector;
- Global level intergovernmental commitments and platform for integrating of biodiversity into policy to help resolve inconsistencies across jurisdictions on the content and quality of environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs);
- Set national contributions for global biodiversity conservation;
- Linkages and alignment between climate change and biodiversity Conferences of the Parties and inclusion of environment and climate change in national constitutions;
- Make SEAs a priority instrument through national regulations allowing for application of the mitigation hierarchy at the strategic level, sustainability appraisal and scenario planning;
- Build the evidence base around the effectiveness of SEAs;
- Optimizing standards and requirements for EIAs, such as a biodiversity standard framework that helps people fill in biodiversity requirements, such as ISO 14000;
- Biodiversity performance indicators (KPIs), national level indicators and KPIs that are assessed on an overall development scale;
- Data sharing and policies for purposes of transparency and disclosure, engagement with stakeholders, and verification of EIAs; and centralized data portals at the national level;
- No loss net targets for entire sectors' value chain, and a forum to bring this to national level. This includes consistent offset policies to respond to opportunities for conservation at the landscape level identified through application of the mitigation hierarchy;
- EITI-type transparency policy and structures around EIA decisions and monitoring, allowing for local civil society process to support disclosure at national and international levels;
- Financial support for global business and biodiversity platforms at national level and sectoral ministry buy-in;
- Clear understanding of Key Biodiversity Area values;
- Development agencies to adopt more integrated mandates;
- Circular economy thinking and use of Life Cycle Assessment;
- Increasing customer focus on specific commodity impacts in supply chains and the establishment of commodity and national associations responding with member requirements;
- Natural capital indexing for business operation (rating system);
- Subsidies for evidence-based no net loss primary producers and extractors;

- Mandatory corporate biodiversity and dependency disclosure (national level and including supply chains);
- Biodiversity footprint tax (imports/exports);
- Biodiversity footprint information on product labels (certification);
- Consistent application of protected area restrictions and protection of areas conserved by private sector;
- Disclosure of incentives harmful to biodiversity;
- Move the burden of EIA to project approvers.

24. Challenges:

- Complexity of issues and lack of capacity at government level, including poor understanding of biodiversity among sectoral ministries;
- Lack of upstream policy development and spatial and temporal planning at the landscape level;
- Corruption and illicit financial flows;
- Lack of high level commitments, with biodiversity a low priority for government;
- Perception that impact assessment focuses on environment leading to resistance;
- Siloed approach within sectors business and governments;
- Perverse subsidies;
- No single metric for biodiversity;
- No binding CBD decisions including business commitments and a voluntary NBSAP process;
- Lack of linkages between NBSAPs and business;
- Lack of finance for pre-project planning;
- Lack of financial insurance mechanism;
- Difficulty addressing cumulative impacts;
- Transboundary issues.

Finance

25. Actions/Opportunities:

- Review and share what is already happening regarding sustainable finance (34 initiatives already existing);
- Awareness raising and business case for public and private finance sector. This could be established through a 'Stern Report' for biodiversity focused on the macroeconomics and risks of biodiversity loss demonstrating materiality of biodiversity to businesses bottom line;
- Policy reform in the public finance sector, requiring alignment with international standards and facilitating pilots of financing mechanisms like green bonds, to build an enabling environment for removing the biodiversity risk from investment;
- Voluntary efforts in the private finance sectors such as preferential interest rates for good practices, and credit ratings tied to environmental practices/performance;

- Establish a ‘Banking for biodiversity summit’ during or before COP 14 to establish dialogue among finance ministers and leading institutions (e.g. equator principle banks);
- Aim for a finance commitment at COP 15 with a CBD decision on how to acknowledge good practice and standards;
- Collaboration between different stakeholders and non-biodiversity stakeholders.

Institutional arrangements

26. Actions/Opportunities:

- Establish high-level inter-ministerial meetings;
- Adopt sustainable and inclusive national planning;
- Public-private partnerships and decentralization of local governments;
- Develop a robust communication strategy;
- Business and human rights forum;
- Build momentum at high-level;
- Respect for Indigenous Peoples and local communities rights;
- Create an open forum for financial planning.

27. Challenges:

- Poor communication;
- Lack of clear targets;
- Lack of institutional capacity;
- Need a level playing field for biodiversity investment.

Annex I

FINAL AGENDA

International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Mainstreaming in the Sectors of Energy and Mining, Manufacturing and Processing and Infrastructure: Cairo, 20-22 June 2018

Time	Session
Day 1	Wednesday 20 June
<i>0800-0900</i>	<i>Registration</i>
<i>0900-0915</i>	Opening – welcome remarks: • Egypt’s Vision for the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 14), and aims of the workshop, Professor Hamdallah Zedan, Chairman, Preparatory Committee for COP 14, Ministry of Environment of Egypt • Welcome remarks by CBD Secretariat, Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Director, Division on Mainstreaming, Cooperation and Outreach, CBD Secretariat • Video message: Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ms. Cristiana Paşca Palmer
<i>0915-1045</i>	Setting the stage: • Mexico’s Mainstreaming developments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Hesiquio Benitez, General Director- International Cooperation and Implementation, Mexican National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) • German Development Cooperation's Commitment to Biodiversity Conservation: The Relevance of Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Sustainable Development, Mr. Matthias Krause, Deputy Head Environment Division, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development • Looking ahead to the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, COP14 and beyond- Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Director, Division on Mainstreaming, Cooperation and Outreach, CBD Secretariat <i>Q&A and discussion</i>
<i>1045-1100</i>	<i>Coffee Break</i>

	Mainstreaming in sectors and country experiences:
1100-1230	<u>I. Infrastructure</u> Overview: “Surviving the global infrastructure tsunami: Key goals for the CBD” - Distinguished Professor Bill Laurance, James Cook University Industry Perspectives: - “Biodiversity is thriving in Heidelberg Cement’s Quarries” - Mr. Mohamed Khaled Hussein, Suez Cement Group (Heidelberg). Country Case-Studies: - “Greening of linear infrastructure: The Indian Experience”- Ms. Asha Rajvanshi, Head, Environmental Impact Assessment Cell, Wildlife Institute of India - “Interactions between infrastructure and biodiversity in France: a public-private research partnership” - Mr. Yannick Autret, ITTECOP Programme Manager (Infrastructure, Ecosystems and Landscape), Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition of France <i>Q&A and discussion</i>
1230-1330	<i>Lunch</i>

1330-1500	<u>II. Energy and Mining</u> Overview: “Putting Biodiversity at the heart of Responsible Oil, Gas and Mining - from Theory to Practice”- Mr. Jonathan Hobbs, Managing Director, Hobbs-Tigon Ltd. Industry Perspectives: - “Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Management in PETROBEL Operations”- Mr. Mohamed Hassan Afifi, PETROBEL - “Biodiversity and ecosystem services approaches in the Oil and Gas sector”- Mr. Steven Dickinson, Senior Environment Adviser, Total S.A. (IPIECA) - “Large scale mining”- Ms. Hafren William, Senior Programme Officer, International Council on Mining and Metals - “Artisanal and small scale mining” -Mr. Jonathan Stacey, Associate, Levin Sources Country Case-Studies: - “Applying corporate guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming: the TESE initiative and the energy and mining case studies in Brazil”- Ms. Luiza Pizzutti, Ecosystem Department, Ministry of Environment of Brazil - “National collaboration towards a bird-friendly wind energy”- Mr. Osama El Gebaly, National Project Manager, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA), Ministry of Environment of Egypt - “Efforts of the Electricity sector for Protecting Biodiversity”- Mr. Ahmed Mehanna, Undersecretary, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy of Egypt <i>Q&A and discussion</i>
1500-1515	<i>Coffee Break</i>

1515-1645	<i>III. Manufacturing and Processing</i> Overview: “Mainstreaming biodiversity in the manufacturing and processing sector”: Mr. Joël Houdet, Independent Consultant and Senior Research Fellow at the Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, University of Pretoria Industry Perspectives: - “Building the Business Case”- Mr. Jeff Seabright, Chief Sustainability Officer, Unilever - “Business Reporting”, Ms. Tamara Richards, Business and Biodiversity Consultant, SCBD Country Case-Studies: - “Biodiversity mainstreaming: Opportunities for Indian Manufacturing and Processing sector”: Mr. Pravir Deshmukh, Counsellor, India Business and Biodiversity Initiative, Confederation of Indian Industry <i>Q&A and discussion</i>
1645-1815	Parallel breakout group discussions on energy and mining, infrastructure, and manufacturing and processing
1815-1845	Key Messages and Wrap Up

Day 2	Thursday June 21
0900-1030	Cross-sectoral mainstreaming: <i>Panel 1. Increasing financial investment in biodiversity</i> Moderator: Ms. Kate Newman, Vice President Forest and Freshwater Public Sector, WWF US Panellists: “The International Finance Corporation as a driver for mainstreaming biodiversity into development”- Mr. Conrad Savy, Biodiversity and Natural Resource Risk-Management Specialist, International Finance Corporation “Mobilizing innovative private finance for conservation” - Mr. Andrew Deutz, Director of International Government Relations, The Nature Conservancy “Private bank incentives for investing in biodiversity”: Ms. Amal El Araby, Sustainability Development Manager, Commercial International Bank of Egypt <i>Q&A and discussion</i>
1030-1100	<i>Coffee Break</i>

1100-1230	<u>Panel 2. Policies and tools</u> Moderator : Mr. Ken Mwathe, Policy Advisor Africa, Birdlife International Africa Secretariat Panellists: “Biodiversity-inclusive strategic environment assessment and environmental impact assessment” - Mr. Roel Slootweg, SevS natural and Human Environment Consultants “Peru’s Experience with Environmental Impact Assessment” - Ms. Celia Caceres, Environmental Specialist, Peruvian National Service for Environmental Certification for Sustainable Investments (SENACE) “Biodiversity measurement, valuation and disclosure: Natural Capital Protocol, Biodiversity Measurement Protocol and Biodiversity Disclosure Project”- Mr. Joël Houdet , Independent Consultant and Senior Research Fellow at the Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible Leadership, University of Pretoria <i>Q&A and discussion</i>
1230-1330	<i>Lunch</i>
1330-1445	<u>Panel 3. Institutional arrangements: inter-ministerial, subnational governments, and engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities</u> Moderator: Mr. Francis Ogwal, National Environment Management Authority, Uganda, SBI Chair Panellists: “Country level capacity development initiatives focused on mainstreaming biodiversity into local development and crisis prevention/recovery efforts”- Mr. Kishan Khoday, Team Leader for the Arab Region, UNDP “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Perspective” - Ms. Elisa Canqui, Regional Adviser, Oxfam-IBIS “Mexico’s inter-ministerial experience mainstreaming biodiversity”- Mr. Víctor Joaquín Alvarado Martínez, GIZ-CONABIO, Mexico Biodiversity Mainstreaming Adviser <i>Q&A and discussion</i>
1445-1545	<i>Breakout Session: Finance and investment, policies and tools, and Institutional arrangements and engagement with stakeholders and IPLCs</i>
1545-1600	<i>Coffee Break</i>
1600-1730	Report back from all breakout groups and wrap-up
Day 3	Friday June 22

0930-1100	Looking Ahead to the Future: Opportunities at COP14 and Beyond Moderator: Ms. Amy Fraenkel, Director, Division on Mainstreaming, Cooperation and Outreach, CBD Secretariat 1. - Priorities for Action: What are the most important areas for progress in mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors? 2. - Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement: Who are some of the key partners and stakeholders that can play a role? 3. - What are the challenges? 4. - What concrete steps are needed to move ahead?
1100-1115	<i>Coffee Break</i>
1115-1230	Key messages: Main conclusions of the workshop and final plenary discussion Closing of the workshop: Ministry of Environment of Egypt German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Annex II
List of participants

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Country/ Organization</i>	<i>Email</i>
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